### Present simple

| General truths | The left-hand side of the brain controls the right-hand side of the body. |
| Current habits | I don't always go to lectures that are early in the morning! |
| Permanent situations and states | Angie teaches French at a local adult education centre. |
| Telling jokes and other informal stories | So, a man goes to see his psychiatrist... |
| Live sports commentary | Adams passes to Kareshi. It's a goal! |
| Newspaper headlines | HAWKING WINS NOBEL PRIZE |
| Reviews and summaries | The film ends with us not knowing whether they have been successful or not. |
| Instructions and directions | You turn left at the end of the road and the school is up ahead. |
| Proverbs and sayings | Too many cooks spoil the broth. |
| The future (for fixed events) | Term ends on 21st December. |
| The future (in time clauses) | I'll be so relieved when I finish this crossword. |

### Emphatic present simple

| To emphasise contrast | Adam doesn't know much about psychiatry but he does know quite a lot about psychology. |
| To emphasise strong feeling | I do like playing word games! |

### Words and phrases often used with the present simple

- always / usually / generally / often / sometimes / rarely / seldom / never / whenever / nowadays / these days / from time to time / every now and then / most / much of the time / It's/That's the last time

### Present continuous

| Actions happening now | The boys are doing their homework right now. |
| Actions happening around now | What book are you doing in English at the moment? |
| Temporary situations and series of actions | We aren't having any exams while the lecturers are still on strike. |
| Changing and developing situations | More and more people are recognising the advantages of being able to speak a foreign language. |
| Annoying or amusing habits (usually with always) | Dan's always coming up with the craziest ideas! |
| Background information in jokes and other informal stories | A man goes to see his psychiatrist. He's carrying a bag full of honey... |
| The future (for arrangements) | When are you taking your driving test? |
| The future (in time clauses) | I'll probably be a bit scared when I'm waiting outside for the exam to start. |

### Words and phrases often used with the present continuous

- now / right now / for now / currently / at the moment / for the time being / at present / today / this week/etc / It's/That's the last time
### Present perfect simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situations and states that started in the past and are still true</th>
<th>I've been a member of MENSA for over five years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A series of actions continuing up to now</td>
<td>She's done a BA, an MA and a PhD so far.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed actions at a time in the past which is not important or relevant</td>
<td>Have you ever read any books by Edward De Bono?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed actions where the important thing is the present result</td>
<td>She's been awarded a scholarship to study at Harvard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions completed recently</td>
<td>I've just received my exam results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The future (in time clauses)</td>
<td>Tell me when you've finished the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Words and phrases often used with the present perfect simple

- since / for / It's the first/second/etc time / before / already / yet / ever / just / still / recently / up to now (up) until now / so far

### Grammar

- In American English, the past simple is often used instead of the present perfect simple.
  - US: Did you find the answer yet? UK: Have you found the answer yet?
  - US: I already found the answer. UK: I've already found the answer.

- In informal American English, gotten is sometimes used as a past participle instead of got when it means 'obtain', 'become' or 'move'.
  - US: I haven't gotten the books yet. ( = I haven't bought the books yet.)
  - UK: I haven't got the books yet.

### Present perfect continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions and situations continuing up to the present (or just before the present)</th>
<th>We've been wondering what to get Tony for his birthday and we just can't decide.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The future (in time clauses)</td>
<td>I won't take my driving test until I've been having lessons for at least two months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Words and phrases often used with the present perfect continuous

- since / for / just / all day/week/etc

### Stative and non-stative uses of verbs

When certain verbs are used to describe states, they are generally used in simple tenses rather than continuous tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>agree, deny, disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thinking</td>
<td>believe, consider, doubt, expect, imagine, know, mean, realise, suppose, suspect, think, understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence</td>
<td>be, exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotions</td>
<td>adore, appeal, appreciate, desire, despise, detest, dislike, envy, fear, feel, forgive, hate, like, love, mind, need, pity, prefer, satisfy, trust, want, wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception</td>
<td>appear, hear, look, notice, recognise, resemble, see, seem, smell, sound, taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession and relationships between things</td>
<td>belong, concern, consist, contain, cost, depend, equal, fit, have, include, involve, lack, measure, owe, own, possess, suit, weigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>deserve, matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the verbs above can also be used in continuous tenses when they describe actions rather than states. These verbs include: appeal, be, consider, depend, feel, have, include, look, mean, mind, see, smell, taste, think, weigh

- I think it's important to know how to use a computer. (state: think = believe)
- I'm thinking about going on a computer course. (action: think = consider)
A Write the verb in brackets in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each gap.

1. My brother ................. (do) a degree at university so I ................. (see) him very often, unfortunately.
2. Darren ................. usually ................. (get) home until about eight o’clock.
3. I’m sorry to hear that your parents ................. (get) divorced.
4. You ................. (go) to the end of the street and ................. (turn) right.
5. Why ................. ice ................. (float)?
6. It’s lovely now the evenings ................. (get) longer, isn’t it?
7. My dad ................. (eat) meat at all – he’s a vegetarian.
8. Actually, we ................. (listen) to The Libertines at all – this is Pete Docherty’s second band, Babyshambles.
9. A man ................. (walk) into a bar. Ouch! Not a good idea to walk into an iron bar!
10. ................. you ................. (phone) me from your mobile? The line’s not very good.
11. ................. you often ................. (order) things online?

B Write one word in each gap.

1. Why do you ................. leave the light on when you go out of the room? You wait till you start paying the electricity bill!
2. Fifteen teachers are teaching here full-time at ..................
3. My sister’s revising for her GCSEs at the ..................
4. I’m quite happy living at home for the time ................., but I guess I’ll have to get my own place eventually.
5. It’s true that Ralph calls us quite ................., but most students only call their parents when they need something, don’t they?
6. We go to the cinema ................. now and then, but only if there’s something good on.
7. I’m alone in my study bedroom ................. of the time.
8. Tim ................. goes out to play until he’s done all his homework. I just don’t allow it!
9. I see Lucinda from ................. to time, but not on a regular basis.
10. I’m sitting in the garden ................. now talking to you on my mobile.
11. That’s the last ................. we’re inviting Dave to one of our parties!
12. Do young people these ................. have more free time than they did in the past?
13. My mum fills up with petrol ................. she goes to the supermarket.
14. I’m staying in ................. now, but I might go out a bit later on.
15. ................. is the last time I ever order from that pizzeria. It was disgusting!
C Write a verb from the box in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each gap. Use the words in brackets with the verb. Use contractions where possible. You can use the verbs more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>contact</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>focus</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>happen</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>look</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>try</td>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sandy: Hey, George! How's things? What (1) (you) ....................................?
George: Hi, Sandy! Fine! (2) (I / just) ....................................some research for that history project.
Sandy: (3) (how / it) ....................................?
George: Yeah, (4) (it / well) ...................................., thanks. The website (5) (I) ....................................at now is very good. It's got loads of useful information.
Sandy: Great! Listen, the reason (6) (I) ....................................you is that my (7) (mum) ....................................past the library every morning on the way to work, and (8) (she) ....................................she can give you a lift tomorrow morning, if you like.
George: Wow, that's really kind of her, but actually (9) (it) ....................................long to walk there from here, so (10) (she) ....................................to worry. Can you thank her for me, though?
Sandy: Sure!
George: (11) (what) ....................................with your project? (12) (you) ....................................a title yet?
Sandy: Not (13) (I / even) ....................................on it yet (14) (I / really) ....................................on it at the moment, though. (15) (I) ....................................to finish my physics project first.
Sandy: No, (17) (I) ....................................wars! I'd rather do something (18) (that) ....................................more on social history.
George: Like what?
Sandy: Like the role of women in the Industrial Revolution.
George: (19) (that) ....................................good.
Sandy: (20) (you) ....................................so? Okay. Maybe I'll do that, then.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. Could you explain what 'antidisestablishmentarianism' means / is meaning, please?
2. Each song only costs / is only costing 50 cents at the moment because they're on special offer.
3. It doesn't matter / isn't mattering which of the books we've studied this term you do your essay on.
4. It's only a quick call as I ring / I'm ringing from my mobile.
5. I think I recognise / I'm recognising that woman over there. Wasn't she on that quiz show last night?
6. Excuse me, does the nut cake contain / is the nut cake containing walnuts? I'm allergic to them.
7. I really don't agree / I'm really not agreeing that capital punishment deters people from committing murder.
8. Why don't you play / aren't you playing football, Mark? I thought you had a match this afternoon.
9. Stay out of this, Simon, it doesn't concern / isn't concerning you at all.
10. You really resemble / are resembling your father when you frown like that.
11. If you're not watching / you don't watch TV, turn it off!
12. The number you have dialled does not exist / is not existing. Please try again.
13. I want everyone to do exercise H, and that includes / is including you too, Anne!
14. We're having / We have the living room repainted so it's probably best if we go into the kitchen.
15. Right now, my job involves / is involving a huge amount of foreign travel.
**E** Write a verb from the box in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each pair of sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appeal • be • consider • depend • feel • have • look • see • smell • think</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A I .................................... for a book on fly fishing. Do you have any in stock?
   B Stan .................................... like he's in a bad mood this morning.

2. A How .................................... you .................................... about inviting Jackie to come with us on Saturday?
   B Britney ........................................ very well, so I've told her she can go home.

3. A Jan and I .................................... buying a new flat.
   B Why .................................... you .................................... Ray Davis to be a better songwriter than Paul McCartney?

4. A We .................................... a barbecue right now, so can I call you back this evening?
   B .................................... the Deacons .................................... a swimming pool?

5. A The idea of going to a Greek island really .................................... to me.
   B Police .................................... for witnesses to the attack.

6. A This chicken .................................... very fresh. I think I'll throw it away just to be on the safe side.
   B Why .................................... you .................................... that chicken, Mum?

7. A I .................................... on you, James. Don't let me down!
   B Whether we get there by six .................................... on the traffic.

8. A Julian .................................... a bit busy at the moment, actually.
   B Guys, you .................................... too noisy! Can't you keep it down, please?

9. A .................................... you .................................... Bob would like a CD for his birthday?
   B Oliver said he .................................... about moving out of the city.

10. A I hear that Doug .................................... quite a lot of Katy these days. Is that true?
    B I .................................... Manchester United lost again.

**F** Each of the words or phrases in bold is incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

1. Tammy been able to swim since she was one year old. ....................................
2. How many articles has Greg wrote for Newsweek? ....................................
3. Tina and Phil still not managed to sell their flat. ....................................
4. I'm never been to China – what's it like? ....................................
5. Have you heard? Carol's breaking her leg again. ....................................
6. You're lucky you caught me – I've just came through the front door. ....................................
7. Why you haven't tell Sue yet that you're thinking of dropping out of the course? ....................................
8. Our family is living in this village for over two hundred years and we're not leaving now! ....................................

**G** Circle the correct word or phrase. If both are correct, circle both.

1. They've filled / been filling over six bags with rubbish from the beach already.
2. Have you followed / been following that story in the papers about the elephant that escaped from the zoo?
   Apparently, they've just caught / been catching it.
3. We've seen / been seeing the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace and Oxford Street, and we've only been in London for three hours!
4. It's the first time I've heard / been hearing The Editors play live.
5. Jake and I have thought / been thinking about where to go on holiday for weeks but we just can't decide.
6. You can't want to go to the toilet already – we've only driven / been driving for about ten minutes so far!
7. I've stood / been standing up all day and my feet are killing me!
8. Has Jan worked / been working for the company since it started?
H Write the verb in brackets in the correct form, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Use contractions where possible.

1  .................................... (I / send off) over 18 press releases this morning so far.
2  Is it the first time .................................... (you / ever / eat) squid?
3  .................................... (we / wait) for you for the past two hours. Where .................................... (you / be)?
4  .................................... (you / just / receive) an e-mail from Ruth?
5  I'm afraid .................................... (we / get) any milk. .................................... (we / expect) a delivery for the past four hours but .................................... (they / show up) yet.
6  .................................... (I / draw up) a list of people to invite to the wedding but .................................... (I / get) very far so far. .................................... (you / have) any thoughts about it?
7  Oh, Clair, my .................................... (mum / mean) to ask you for a while. Would you like to come with us to Wimbledon?

I Write a word from the box in each gap. You can use each word more than once.

already • before • ever • for • just • recently • since • so • still • until • yet

1  I’ve .................................... realised what’s different! You’ve changed your hair.
2  My grandmother’s been quite ill ...................................., so she’s coming to stay with us for a week or two.
3  We’ve had broadband at home .................................... about 2005.
4  Have you really finished your homework ....................................? Okay, you can watch TV, then.
5  We’ve won every match we’ve played .................................... this season.
6  I’ve always lived in a big house .................................... now, so it’s taking some time to get used to being in a small flat.
7  We can’t cancel the party now – I’ve .................................... inviting everyone.
8  How long has Sue gone abroad ....................................?
9  Don’t get Matthew that game; I’m pretty sure he’s got it .....................................
10  Have you ever thought of going into business on your own?
11  We haven’t started ...................................., so you can join in if you like.
12  We’ve never been to New York ...................................., so we’re both really looking forward to it.
13  Have they been living in the neighbourhood .................................... you moved in?
14  I .................................... haven’t found my sunglasses.
15  I’ve been looking for a website like this .................................... ages!
16  It’s strange you should ring now. We’ve .................................... been talking about you.
17  Michael, haven’t you done your homework ....................................? I think it’s time you started, isn’t it?

J Write one word in each gap.

Humans and other life forms

Humans (1) .................................... much in common with other life forms on Earth. (2) .................................... the very first life forms appeared, all living things have (3) .................................... desperately struggling to survive the harsh and changing conditions of our planet. This has (4) .................................... adapting to new situations and, in many cases, has (5) .................................... to either evolution or extinction. We are (6) .................................... alone in making use of the world around us (birds use twigs to build nests, for example) or in being particularly skilful (spiders make intricate webs). Where we (7) .................................... differ from other life forms, however, (8) .................................... in our ability to record, and learn from, our collective history. In this, it (9) .................................... that we (10) .................................... unique. (11) .................................... is still much mankind (12) .................................... not know about the earliest humans, of course, but we are increasingly (13) .................................... a species with detailed knowledge about our past. The more we learn, the better (14) ...................................., our chances of survival in the future. It must also be recognised, however, that we are also the only species on Earth which (15) .................................... managed to create the means to destroy the planet we live on.
UNIT 2

Vocabulary

Thinking and learning

### Topic vocabulary: Thinking

- **assess (v)**
- **dilemma (n)**
- **ideology (n)**
- **plausible (adj)**
- **assume (v)**
- **discriminate (v)**
- **ingenious (adj)**
- **ponder (v)**
- **baffle (v)**
- **dubious (adj)**
- **inspiration (n)**
- **prejudiced (adj)**
- **biased (adj)**
- **estimate (v, n)**
- **intuition (n)**
- **presume (v)**
- **consider (v)**
- **gather (v)**
- **naive (adj)**
- **reckon (v)**
- **contemplate (v)**
- **grasp (v)**
- **optimistic (adj)**
- **reflect (v)**
- **deduce (v)**
- **guesswork (n)**
- **paradox (n)**
- **sceptical/skeptical (adj)**
- **deliberate (v)**
- **hunch (n)**
- **plausible (adj)**
- **speculate (v)**
- **dilemma (n)**
- **phony (adj)**
- **suppose (v)**

### Topic vocabulary: Learning

- **academic (n, adj)**
- **graduate (v, n)**
- **intensive (adj)**
- **self-study (n)**
- **conscientious (adj)**
- **ignorant (adj)**
- **knowledgeable (adj)**
- **seminar (n)**
- **cram (v)**
- **inattentive (adj)**
- **lecture (v, n)**
- **tutorial (n)**
- **curriculum (n)**
- **intellectual (n, adj)**
- **mock exam (n phr)**
- **plagiarise (v)**
- **distance learning (n phr)**
- **intelligent (adj)**
- **special needs (n phr)**
- **self-study (n)**
- **tutorial (n)**

### Phrasal verbs

- **brush up (on)**
  - practice and improve your skills or knowledge of something
- **come (a)round (to)**
  - change your opinion or decision because someone has persuaded you to agree with them
- **come up with**
  - think of something such as an idea or a plan
- **face up to**
  - accept something and try to deal with it; understand what someone is like and why they behave in the way they do
- **hit upon**
  - suddenly have an idea; discover something by chance
- **make out**
  - see, hear or understand someone or something with difficulty; suggest, imply
- **mull over**
  - think carefully about something over a period of time
- **piece together**
  - learn the truth about something by considering all the separate bits of information you have
- **puzzle out**
  - solve a confusing or complicated problem by thinking carefully about it
- **read up (on/about)**
  - get information on a particular subject by reading a lot about it
- **swot up (on)**
  - study something very hard, especially for an examination
- **take in**
  - understand and remember something that you hear or read; accept something as real or true; trick someone into believing something that is not true
- **think over**
  - consider a problem or decision carefully
- **think through**
  - consider the facts about something in an organised and thorough way
- **think up**
  - invent or imagine something, especially an excuse

### Phrases, patterns and collocations

- **account**
  - account for, (give) an account of, take into account, take account of, on account of, by all accounts, on sb’s account
- **belief**
  - express belief(s), belief in/that, contrary to popular belief, beyond belief, in the belief that, popular/widely held/widespread/firm/strong/growing belief
- **associate**
  - associate sth with
- **balance**
  - (hang) in the balance, strike a balance, upset/alter/redress the balance, balance between/of, on balance, off balance
- **brain**
  - pick sb’s brain(s), rack your brain(s), the brains behind, brainless, brainchild (of), brainstorm, brainwash, brainwave
- **basis**
  - basis for, on a daily/temporary/etc basis, on the basis of/that
- **conclusion**
  - bring sth to a conclusion, come to / arrive at / reach a conclusion, jump/leap to conclusions, in conclusion, conclusion of, logical conclusion, foregone conclusion
**Phrases, patterns and collocations**

- **consideration** take into consideration, give consideration to, show consideration for, under consideration, for sb's consideration, out of consideration for
- **doubt** doubt that, have your doubts about, cast doubt on, raise doubts, in doubt, doubt as to / about, beyond (any) doubt, (a) reasonable doubt, without a doubt, open to doubt
- **dream** dream of/about/that, have a dream, a dream to...
- **focus** focus on, the focus of/for, in focus, out of focus, focus group, main/primary/major focus
- **impression** have/give the (false) impression that, do an impression of (of), create/make an impression on (on sb), under the impression that, first impressions
- **mental** make a mental note (of/about), mental arithmetic, mental illness, mental age, mental health
- **mind** make up your mind, cross/slip your mind, have/bear in mind, narrow/broad/open/absent-minded
- **misapprehension** under the misapprehension that
- **perspective** put into perspective, from another / a different / sb's / etc perspective, from the perspective of, in perspective, out of perspective, a sense of perspective
- **principle** have principles, stand by / stick to your principles, principle of sth, principle that, in principle, a matter / an issue of principle, against sb's principles, set of principles
- **question** beg the question, raise the question of, a/no question of, in question, out of the question, without question, beyond question, some question over / as to / about, awkward question
- **sense** sense that, see sense, make sense of, have the sense to, come to your senses, a sense of, in a/one sense, common sense
- **side** side with sb, take sides, see both sides (of an argument), look on the bright side, on the plus/minus side, by sb's side, on sb's side, on either side (of)
- **straight** set/put sb straight about, set/put the record straight, straighten, get/stay straight to the point, get sth straight, think/see straight, straightforward, straight answer
- **view** view sth as, take the view that, take a dim/poor view of, come into view, in view of, with a view to, view on/about/that, in sb's view, viewpoint, point of view

**Idioms**

- **go to your head** if success goes to your head, it makes you think that you are better or more important than you really are.
- **have your wits about you** capable of thinking clearly and making sensible decisions.
- **in the dark (about)** not knowing very much about something because other people are keeping it secret from you.
- **know what's what** know the important facts about a situation.
- **not have a leg to stand on** not have any way of proving that you are right about something.
- **not see the wood for the trees** used for saying that someone cannot understand what is important in a situation because they are thinking too much about small details.
- **put two and two together** guess what is happening or what something means based on what you have seen or heard.
- **quick/slow on the uptake** taking a very short/long time to understand or realise something.
- **ring a bell** something that rings a bell sounds familiar to you, although you cannot remember the exact details.
- **round the bend** crazy.
- **split hairs** argue or worry about very small details or differences that are not important.
- **take stock (of)** spend some time thinking about the situation you are in before you decide what to do next.

**Word formation**

- **assume** assumption, assuming, unassuming, assumed
- **believe** disbelieve, belief, disbelief, (un)believer, (un)believable, disbelieving, unbelievably
- **brilliant** brilliance, brilliantly
- **conceive** conceptualise, concept, conception, conceptual, (in)conceivable, (in)conceivably
- **confuse** confusion, confused, confusing(ly)
- **convince** conviction, (un)convinced, (un)convincingly
- **decide** decision, decider, decisiveness, deciding, (in)decisively
- **define** definition, defined, definitively(ly), (in)definitely
- **doubt** doubter, doubtfully(ly), undoubtedly(ly), doubtless
- **explain** explanation, explanatory, unexplained, (in)explicable, inexplicably
- **imagine** imagination, imaginations, imaginary, (un)imaginative(ly)
- **judge** judge(ment), judiciary, judicialness, judicious, judiciously
- **logic** (il)logically(ly)
- **opinion** opinionated, rationalise, rationalisation, rationalist, rationalism, (ir)rationality, (ir)rationally(ly)
- **reason** reasoning, reasonableness, (un)reasonable, reasoned, (un)reasonably
- **sane** (in)sanity, insanely(ly)
- **sense** (de)sensitise, nonsense, sensitivity, sensibility, senseless(ness), sensible, nonsensical, sensibly, sensitively(ly)
- **think** thought, thinker, thinking, thoughtfulness, thoughtfulness, (un)thinkable, thoughtfully, thoughtlessly
- **wise** wisdom, (un)wisely
Topic vocabulary: Thinking

A  Circle the correct word.

1  Don’t be so optimistic / pessimistic. Everything’s going to be fine, you’ll see!
2  Most newspapers are usually biased / prejudiced towards a certain political outlook.
3  I’m slightly dubious / cynical about whether Sean’s idea is going to work.
4  To suggest that it’s possible to create a society without crime is a little naïve / sceptical, isn’t it?
5  The only ingenious / plausible explanation I can think of is that Jenna got the dates wrong.
6  Please don’t baffle / discriminate me with loads of technical terminology. Use plain, simple English!
7  It’s not always easy to assume / assess someone’s suitability for a job just by talking to them in a short interview.
8  How can the government justify / speculate spending so much on the armed forces?
9  Looking at the damage, I would estimate / deduce that the painting will cost at least €2,000 to restore properly.
10  I don’t think you should reflect / presume that lots of people are going to help you with this project.

B  Complete using the correct form of the words in the box. More than one word might fit in each gap, but try to use all the words.

concentrate • consider • contemplate • deliberate • gather • grasp • ponder • reckon • suppose

1  It took me quite a long time to .................................... what the aim of the game was.
2  The jury are still .................................... , but they’re expected to reach a verdict soon.
3  I .................................... from your tutor that you’re thinking of changing course.
4  You really have to .................................... very hard when you are doing calligraphy.
5  I’m seriously ............................................... asking for a pay rise tomorrow.
6  How long do you .................................... it’ll take to get to Manchester?
7  I don’t .................................... I could borrow your lecture notes this weekend, could I?
8  If you’ve ever .................................... the question ‘Why does the universe bother to exist?’, then this is the book for you.
9  Let’s not even ............................................ the possibility of failure.

C  Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct words on the lines.

1  I’m in a real hunch because I’ve been invited to two parties on Saturday and I don’t know which one to go to. ....................................
2  Dave said he’s got complete guesswork in us, and thinks we’re going to do a great job. ....................................
3  Sarah’s a/an intuition when it comes to astrophysics, but she’s not very practical in everyday things. ....................................
4  You often need to use a little educated notion when you’re starting a cryptic crossword. ....................................
5  I’ve got a/an ideology that someone in this office is going to get promoted soon. ....................................
6  Communism and capitalism are very different types of dilemma. ....................................
7  Who gave you the faith for the main character in the book? ....................................
8  Detective Tacker had absolutely no evidence that Roddard was involved, but all his paradox told him that he was. ....................................
9  I’ve got a small inspiration about the exam syllabus. Should I talk to Mrs Jacobs about it? ....................................
10  Paying mothers a salary to raise their children is an interesting genius. ....................................
11  The fact that more people would come here if the place wasn’t so crowded is a real query. ....................................
Thinking and learning

Unit 2

Topic vocabulary: Learning

D  Choose the correct word.

Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister’s comments yesterday on education spending miss the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special (1) ...................... . The brightest and most (2) ...................... students are not encouraged to develop to their full potential. Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (3) .......................... for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (4) ...................... exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more (5) .......................... about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the latter.

Thirdly, the standard (6) .......................... doesn’t give students any (7) .......................... in developing practical work-related, living and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (8) .......................... someone else’s work and making good use of someone else’s ideas? Shouldn’t they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (9) .......................... — a skill that’s essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do — in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students (10) .......................... from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

Phrasal verbs

E  Match to make sentences.

1 I'm going to have to mull this ............... A together exactly what happened that evening.
2 Detectives are still trying to piece ............... B in the fact that he’d never see her again.
3 It took him a very long time to take ............... C up a brilliant excuse to tell Rachel.
4 Tell us how you hit ............... D over for a while before I make a final decision.
5 It took us ages to figure ............... E this through properly yet.
6 I've just thought ............... F out how to get everyone to the sports centre without Phil knowing.
7 I'm not sure we've thought ............... G upon such a great idea for a website.
F Write one word in each gap so that each second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1 I need to consider your offer very carefully before I make a decision.
   I need to ................................ over your offer very carefully before I make a decision.
2 Lee had the brilliant idea of booking a clown for the end-of-term party.
   Lee came ........................................ the brilliant idea of booking a clown for the end-of-term party.
3 It's time you realised that you've got responsibilities now.
   It's time you faced ........................................ the fact that you've got responsibilities now.
4 I'm going to have to improve my spoken German before I go to Munich.
   I'm going to have to brush ........................................ my spoken German before I go to Munich.
5 I didn't like the idea at first but now I do.
   I didn't like the idea at first but I've ........................................ round ........................................ it now.
6 It's a general knowledge quiz so you can't do any revision for it.
   There's nothing to swot ........................................ as it's a general knowledge quiz.
7 We were right at the back of the hall so I couldn't hear what the speaker was saying.
   I was unable to ........................................ out what the speaker was saying because we were right at the back of the hall.
8 We finally thought of a way to get the band into the hotel without the press knowing.
   We finally puzzled ........................................ a way to get the band into the hotel without the press knowing.
9 I've found out a lot of information about the history of English language teaching recently.
   I've been ........................................ up on the history of English language teaching recently.

G Phrasal verbs with out, such as puzzle out, are often connected to the idea of finding information.
Which of these phrasal verbs with out are also connected to this idea?

1 Did you find out what time the parents' meeting is?
2 I've been checking out whether it's better to go by ferry or plane.
3 Susie reckons she's sussed out a great way to get into the club for free.
4 We all piled out into the playground.
5 I can't figure out how to change my password.
6 The band were completely drowned out by all the screaming fans.
7 I'm going to sound Bob out about his investing in the company.
8 Two essays really do stand out from the rest.
9 Jan's good at keeping secrets, so you'll have to worm it out of her!
10 None of us could fathom out why the experiment wasn't working.

Phrases, patterns and collocations

H Write one word in each gap.

1 Jim seems to be ........................................ the misapprehension that tomorrow's a holiday. It isn't.
2 These findings cast doubt ........................................ previous research done in this field.
3 This photo's a little ........................................ of focus, but you can still see their faces.
4 Look ........................................ the bright side – it's nearly the end of term.
5 I'm not against animal testing ........................................ principle.
6 I think I'll always associate this song ........................................ our holiday in Majorca.
7 You have to bear ........................................ mind that there'll be quite a few children there.
8 Where did Susan's belief ........................................ reincarnation come from?
9 Dad said that my borrowing the car tonight was ........................................ of the question.
I  For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

1. I was so tired that I couldn't even think .................................... .
   I'll come .................................... to the point – you're fired!
   It's time to set the record .................................... about what really happened that night.

2. She's only eight, but she has the .................................... age of an 18-year-old.
   Many .................................... illnesses can be cured these days.
   I'm not very good at .................................... arithmetic.

3. Philip does a very funny .................................... of Tony.
   You really made an .................................... on Pete – he hasn't stopped talking about you!
   Why was I under the .................................... that the exam was on Thursday?

4. Carter was the .................................... behind the whole criminal operation.
   Could I just pick your .................................... about good places to eat around here?
   We sat there racking our .................................... trying to think of a place to take Paul and Doug in the evening.

5. Someone with no .................................... of smell can't taste food well either.
   I can't make .................................... of this film at all – what's going on?
   Unplugging a toaster before you try to fix it is just common .................................... , isn't it?

6. I thought Gordon's new invention wouldn't work at all, but in fact it worked like a .................................... .
   Winning a cruise on the Queen Mary was a .................................... come true for me and Albert.
   I've had the same recurring .................................... for four nights in a row.

7. Motorists should always show .................................... for pedestrians crossing the street at a zebra crossing.
   I'll give some .................................... to your proposals and get back to you.
   We stupidly didn't take changes in interest rates into .................................... when we got a mortgage for our house.

J  Write one word in each gap.

I read this week that a new organisation called Don't Trust Online Information has been formed. The
founder, Douglas Haverford-West, is quoted as saying, 'It's (1) ________________ my principles to trust
anything I read on the Internet. I've started this organisation (2) ________________ the belief that there are
millions like me who (3) ________________ their doubts about information presented as fact that has not
gone through a thorough editorial process. There's no question (4) ________________ us shutting down
the Internet – we don't want to do that – but DTOI has been set up with a (5) ________________ to raising
awareness.' I sympathise with Haverford-West, but I believe he's wrong. I made up my
(6) ________________ long ago not to completely trust anything I heard or read. Whether it's on the Internet
or, say, in a newspaper, is irrelevant in my opinion.
K Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

1. I never thought that we’d have legal problems. crossed
   It .............................................................. that we’d have legal problems.

2. I’ve decided that teaching is not the right profession for me. conclusion
   I’ve .............................................................. that teaching is not the right profession for me.

3. Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? account
   Could you ...................................................... your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?

4. The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. false
   The journalist ...................................................... that she was a parent of one of the children.

5. You have to use logic and lateral thinking in equal measure in this job. strike
   You have to ...................................................... logic and lateral thinking in this job.

6. I didn’t tell Angie because I didn’t want to hurt Eddie’s feelings. consideration
   I didn’t tell Angie ...................................................... Eddie.

Idioms

L Complete using the words in the box.

bell • bend • dark • hairs • head • leg • stock • two • uptake • what • wits • wood

1. The name Alan Hickson rings a ......................... , but I can’t place him.
2. Stop wasting time splitting ......................... and look at the big picture.
3. Ask Simon about the sales targets. He always knows what’s ......................... .
4. You’ve got to have your ......................... about you to succeed in advertising.
5. Don’t let success go to your ......................... , will you?
6. No one told us that Diana was leaving, but we all put two and ......................... together.
7. I’m going to go round the ......................... if they don’t turn that music down soon.
8. Let’s take ......................... of the situation before we make a final decision.
9. How did they manage to keep me completely in the ......................... about this for so long?
10. The problem with Jane is that sometimes she can’t see the ......................... for the trees.
11. It took Dan a long time to understand what was going on. He’s usually quicker on the ......................... than that, isn’t he?
12. Frankly, you’re completely wrong and you haven’t got a ......................... to stand on.

Word formation

M Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

1. There was quite a bit of ......................... because the examiner handed out the wrong exam papers. CONFUSE
2. You’re acting completely ......................... . Just calm down and pull yourself together. RATIONAL
3. Einstein’s ......................... went unnoticed at school. BRILLIANT
4. This is generally considered to be the ......................... guide to Australia. DEFINE
5 It’s absolutely ................................ why the council decided to close down the youth club. **EXPLAIN**
6 I just stood there and listened in ................................ as Ben told me the news. **BELIEVE**
7 Greg’s ................................ to say the least, so I wouldn’t ask him to choose a hotel. **DECIDE**
8 Many children create ................................ friends to talk to. **IMAGINE**
9 He was found not guilty by reason of ................................ and so was sent to a mental institution rather than prison. **SANE**
10 Your argument is .............................. . Just because you want me to be a doctor doesn’t mean I want to be one. **LOGIC**

The prefix *il-* , as in *illogical*, is often used to make a positive word negative. Which of the words in bold in the following sentences are negative forms of positive words?

1 Doctors’ handwriting is usually **illegible**.
2 There’s a beautiful **illustration** on page six.
3 People who are **illiterate** may need some help filling in forms.
4 She had an **illustrious** career as a local politician.
5 It’s a totally **illiberal** law that’s just going to restrict our freedoms further.
6 Several senior politicians have resigned over the **illegality** of the war.
7 **Illegitimate** children were given very little social recognition in the past.
8 The magician didn’t really cut his assistant in two – it was only an **illusion**.
9 The lights **illuminated** the building beautifully at night.

**N** Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

1 The (1) ...................................... (**CONCEIVE**) of ‘rhetoric’, or effective public speaking, dates back thousands of years. The underlying (2) ................................... (**ASSUME**) behind rhetoric is that how you present an argument can greatly influence whether people are persuaded by you or not. There is (3) ........................................... (**DOUBT**) plenty of evidence to support this idea – it’s practically (4) ................................... (**THINK**), for example, for a successful politician to be a poor communicator – but is it just a question of style winning over substance? Certainly, it is often said of politicians that they talk complete (5) ................................... (**SENSE**) but what they say they say with such (6) ................................... (**CONVINCE**) that we tend to believe them, at least when they’re in opposition. On the other hand, (7) .............................................. (**WISE**) and knowledge are of little value if you cannot communicate them effectively to your peers or to the next generation. It is the combination of clear (8) ...................................... (**REASON**), sound (9) ...................................... (**JUDGE**) and effective presentation and communication skills that defines true rhetoric. A true rhetorician should always come across as knowledgeable, and never as (10) ........................................... (**OPINION**) or ignorant.
Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

Students learning English as a second language are sometimes given a word by their teacher and asked to give an (1) ..................................... (EXPLAIN) as to what that word means; in other words, to provide a (2) ..................................... (DEFINE). The (3) ..................................... (ASSUME) is that if you know a word, you can define it. (4) ..................................... (LOGIC), that might make sense, but in reality it is not always (5) ..................................... (REASON) to assume that. There are words and phrases that even native speakers use in conversation without much (6) ..................................... (THINK) which can lead to (7) ..................................... (CONFUSE) when you ask a native speaker to define them. Take the (8) ..................................... (CONCEIVE) of ‘zeitgeist’, for example, which has entered English from German. It’s (9) ..................................... (DOUBT) much easier to use than it is to define. With a word like ‘zeitgeist’, it may be more (10) ..................................... (SENSE) to test the student’s understanding in ways other than asking them to define it.

(1 mark per answer)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

11 I'm never going to forget to consider Darren's views when I make a decision again. account
That’s the last time I ........................................................................... when I make a decision.

12 I don't know how on earth she thinks of such brilliant plots for her novels. come
How on earth ........................................................................... such brilliant plots for her novels?

13 I'm sure Nancy is still presuming that the party starts at nine. impression
I’m sure Nancy ........................................................................... that the party starts at nine.

14 Sean, do you know yet what you're doing this evening? mind
Sean,  ........................................................................... yet what you're doing this evening?

15 I told Jeanne, thinking that she’d be supportive – how wrong I was! belief
I told Jeanne ........................................................................... that she’d be supportive – how wrong I was!

16 There’s no way that you’re staying out all night with your friends, I’m afraid. question
Your staying out all night with your friends ........................................................................... , I’m afraid.

17 I’m glad you now see sense and agree that your parents are right. senses
I’m glad ........................................................................... and agree that your parents are right.

18 I think you think – wrongly – that this is all a conspiracy against you. misapprehension
I think ........................................................................... that this is all a conspiracy against you.

(2 marks per answer)
C Write one word in each gap.

19 You really have to have your ................. about you when driving through Birmingham.

20 It’s a typical example of not being able to see the ................. for the trees.

21 Bill Denver? That name rings a ................. .

22 Don’t let success go to your ................. whatever you do!

23 We were kept completely in the ................. about what was going on – they didn’t tell us anything!

24 Am I going round the ................. or did you just ask me to marry you?

25 He’ll never win the court case. My solicitor says he doesn’t have a ................. to stand on.

26 Dawn’s a bit slow on the ................. sometimes, so maybe she didn’t realise you were suggesting she gave you a job.

D Circle the correct word.

27 We’re still trying to ................. / piece / set together exactly what went wrong.

28 It’s too much information for me to ................. / read / get in one go.

29 You’d better create / think / work up a very good excuse why you didn’t come to the meeting.

30 Let me mull this ................. / in / over for a while and then I’ll get back to you.

31 Toni was totally opposed at first but I think she’s come / made / taken around to the idea now.

32 I think you should face up on / with / to the fact that our relationship’s over.

33 We’re still trying to ................. / think / guess out how the burglars got in.

34 I’m going to have to learn / swot / look up on what all the road signs mean before my driving test.

E Choose the correct answer.

35 I’m in a real ................. and I just don’t know what to do.
   A dilemma  B paradox
   C query    D hunch

36 They’re staying in rented accommodation for the time ................. .
   A going  B making
   C doing   D being

37 Is it really the first time ................. first class?
   A you ever fly  B you’re ever flying
   C you’ve ever flown  D you’ve ever been flying

38 ................. getting a pet tarantula?
   A Does Claire really think of
   B Is Claire really thinking of
   C Has Claire really thought that
   D Has Claire really been thinking that

39 ................. Alan for hours but he just doesn’t answer his mobile. I hope nothing’s wrong.
   A I call  B I’m calling
   C I’ve called  D I’ve been calling

40 Looking at your CV, I ................. you used to live in Australia.
   A gather  B do gather
   C am gathering  D have gathered

41 I ................. it’s going to snow tonight, don’t you?
   A speculate  B reflect
   C reckon  D ponder

42 ‘Have you finished with the paper yet?’
   ‘I’ve ................. started reading it!’
   A even  B just
   C still  D already

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: ........../50